

WALL STREET.

Adairs Still Unsettled—New Complications and Sensational Rumors.

Another Injunction and a Suit Against Fisk, Gould & Co. for \$2,500,000.

Statements of Lockwood & Co. and Other Suspended Firms.

More Work for the Courts and Financiers.

The Gold Exchange Bank in Bankruptcy.

Although the financial crisis is now considered as having passed, and a general feeling of relief prevails, Wall Street yesterday was still depressed. The inclemency of the weather contributed not a little to the dullness, but the lack of business was in a much greater degree owing to the unsettled condition of the great Friday's gold transactions and the apprehension of additional failures. The depression, however, was confined principally to gold operators, interested in the late complications, the stock market, although declining slightly, being steady, and money easy.

Wall Street yesterday presented a most depressed and gloomy aspect throughout the forenoon. A few persons lounging in the doorways, watching hurrying pedestrians in the rain and leisurely interrogating new-comers for news, while those who undertook to cross Broadway street had to run a gauntlet of drags and carriages monopolizing the thoroughfare. Everybody seemed uncomfortable and wishing the day's business ended. Outside it was wet, muddy and exceedingly disagreeable, and indoors a steaming atmosphere, sloppiness and dripping umbrellas were, if possible, still more unpleasant. No one appeared to know anything about the programme for the day, nor was there any of that eager interest which characterized each day of the preceding week; but business commenced at the regular hour in a very methodical manner, and progressed through the day without excitement, except an occasional flurry here and there, occasioned by some sensational rumor.

One of the principal topics of conversation was the alleged motion on Friday and Saturday against the President and Secretary Boutwell in connection with the gold panic. There were a few who protested to believe all that had been intimated concerning that subject, but the majority of financial men, including the most responsible and best informed, regarded the charges as being without foundation. The latter argued that such conduct as had been imputed to the President and Secretary Boutwell was wholly inconsistent with their character, and so nearly approaching the impossible that only the most positive documentary evidence could give credibility to the reports. They believed, however, that parties having relations with the administration which might enable them to possess themselves of important information may have participated in the gold operations, not only individually but in connection with the bank; but of this the principal dealers were not at all convinced, they holding that the allegations in this connection may also be groundless, and divert attention from themselves. The gold market was somewhat unsettled during the day to the effect that the Assistant Treasurer, General Butterfield, had ordered the sale of \$2,500,000 of gold before the close of the day, and that the gold subsequently bought back at 150, but that the purchasers at 150 had failed, the broker who bought it back at 150 had to fail, was referred to by the financial gentlemen above mentioned in substantiation of their opinion of the innocence of the President and Secretary Boutwell of the charges against them; and the day closed with the belief universally prevailing that the gold crisis engaged in the panic constituted a new New York man.

The settlements among dealers of the panic transactions in gold have been for the most part adjusted satisfactorily, the only unsettled operations being those dependent upon Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., Wm. Heath & Co., and two or three other parties. The apprehension of many more failures has wholly passed away, and gold dealers, although not at all jubilant, are congratulating themselves upon feeling once more steady upon their feet. Gold speculation, however, has hardly begun to recover from its violent shock. Many of the dealers are incapacitated from doing business through their means being tied up in the unsettled contracts of the memoranda Friday; and the risks connected with gold operations have been made so conspicuous by late events that both dealers and their customers are highly, and the lesson is forgotten, to be extremely cautious. There are certain classes who, for some time, must find it very difficult to borrow; those, large in number, who have suffered from the gold panic; those who have lost by the decline in stocks; by no means a limited number; and also an indefinite class who, while not known to have incurred any special losses, yet being of limited means, are regarded as proper parties to be placed under temporary probation.

The difficulty which these classes must naturally experience in borrowing money will to a material extent limit the facilities for speculation and tend to produce a generally dull condition of the market; and this tendency will be strengthened by the indisposition of brokers to do a speculative business, except upon unusually favorable margins.

The immunity of private brokers has been a gratifying feature of the crisis. This class of firms hold very large amounts of the funds of country banks and bankers, and any distrust against them must have added a serious aggravation to the panic. So far as has been ascertained there has been no withdrawal of deposits by country correspondents.

THE GOLD ROOM.
Opened at ten A. M., in executive session, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee of Finance proposed for the creation of a new clearing house, but the attendance was better than on any previous meeting of the board for several days, and affairs for the time assumed very much of their former untroubled appearance. The committee reported as follows:

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1869.
Your committee, appointed to consider the subject of a new clearing house, beg leave to report that after consultation with prominent bankers and dealers among themselves, they would present the following: That we deem it desirable to establish a new clearing house, and that we deem it practicable. That we are in favor of the time in which to perfect a plan for such clearing.
Respectfully submitted,
H. C. CAMERON, Chairman.
The report was adopted, after which Mr. Waller presented the following resolutions:—
That the new York Gold Exchange shall clear all gold on the following basis:—
That all gold sold be cleared at one uniform price, which shall be fixed by the clearing officer, and must be two and a half per cent less than the closing price of the day at three P. M.
That the maximum price for clearing shall be 150, and otherwise as ordered.
That the maximum price may be changed by a two-third vote of the exchange in executive session, called by the president, and that the purpose with not less than five days' notice.
That the balance due by dealers shall be paid into some bank or banks, by whose receipt shall be valid for the clearings.
That the balance due to dealers shall be paid by checks in satisfaction of the clearing.
The rules of the clearing of Wall Street to be hereafter fixed.

These resolutions were rejected by the board, and the regular business of the day was resumed after the adoption of a resolution containing the suspension of rule No. 3 of the by-laws, which provides that "on all purchases and sales of gold made by the clearing house, a failure to deliver on the day the gold is due, or before a quarter past two P. M.,

shall subject the party so failing to pay one-quarter of one per cent; and on all purchases and sales of gold made for delivery at the New York Gold Exchange Bank a failure to deliver through the bank shall subject the party so failing to pay one-quarter of one per cent."

Rule number eleven, relative to buying and selling, under the rule is still held in suspension by the injunctions of last week. The report still transacts business, a clearing house, and to-day disposed of about \$1,000,000. The quotations given below illustrate the fluctuating characteristics of gold operators. The fluctuations varied at the rate of 1/2 per cent throughout the day, and were governed almost entirely by the operations of fifteen or twenty men who occupied the Gold Room and bid against each other. The following were the prices:

1031 A. M.	100	1217 P. M.	129 1/2
1032 A. M.	100	1218 P. M.	129 1/2
1033 A. M.	100	1219 P. M.	129 1/2
1034 A. M.	100	1220 P. M.	129 1/2
1035 A. M.	100	1221 P. M.	129 1/2
1036 A. M.	100	1222 P. M.	129 1/2
1037 A. M.	100	1223 P. M.	129 1/2
1038 A. M.	100	1224 P. M.	129 1/2
1039 A. M.	100	1225 P. M.	129 1/2
1040 A. M.	100	1226 P. M.	129 1/2
1041 A. M.	100	1227 P. M.	129 1/2
1042 A. M.	100	1228 P. M.	129 1/2
1043 A. M.	100	1229 P. M.	129 1/2
1044 A. M.	100	1230 P. M.	129 1/2
1045 A. M.	100	1231 P. M.	129 1/2
1046 A. M.	100	1232 P. M.	129 1/2
1047 A. M.	100	1233 P. M.	129 1/2
1048 A. M.	100	1234 P. M.	129 1/2
1049 A. M.	100	1235 P. M.	129 1/2
1050 A. M.	100	1236 P. M.	129 1/2
1051 A. M.	100	1237 P. M.	129 1/2
1052 A. M.	100	1238 P. M.	129 1/2
1053 A. M.	100	1239 P. M.	129 1/2
1054 A. M.	100	1240 P. M.	129 1/2
1055 A. M.	100	1241 P. M.	129 1/2
1056 A. M.	100	1242 P. M.	129 1/2
1057 A. M.	100	1243 P. M.	129 1/2
1058 A. M.	100	1244 P. M.	129 1/2
1059 A. M.	100	1245 P. M.	129 1/2
1060 A. M.	100	1246 P. M.	129 1/2
1061 A. M.	100	1247 P. M.	129 1/2
1062 A. M.	100	1248 P. M.	129 1/2
1063 A. M.	100	1249 P. M.	129 1/2
1064 A. M.	100	1250 P. M.	129 1/2
1065 A. M.	100	1251 P. M.	129 1/2
1066 A. M.	100	1252 P. M.	129 1/2
1067 A. M.	100	1253 P. M.	129 1/2
1068 A. M.	100	1254 P. M.	129 1/2
1069 A. M.	100	1255 P. M.	129 1/2
1070 A. M.	100	1256 P. M.	129 1/2
1071 A. M.	100	1257 P. M.	129 1/2
1072 A. M.	100	1258 P. M.	129 1/2
1073 A. M.	100	1259 P. M.	129 1/2
1074 A. M.	100	1260 P. M.	129 1/2
1075 A. M.	100	1261 P. M.	129 1/2
1076 A. M.	100	1262 P. M.	129 1/2
1077 A. M.	100	1263 P. M.	129 1/2
1078 A. M.	100	1264 P. M.	129 1/2
1079 A. M.	100	1265 P. M.	129 1/2
1080 A. M.	100	1266 P. M.	129 1/2
1081 A. M.	100	1267 P. M.	129 1/2
1082 A. M.	100	1268 P. M.	129 1/2
1083 A. M.	100	1269 P. M.	129 1/2
1084 A. M.	100	1270 P. M.	129 1/2
1085 A. M.	100	1271 P. M.	129 1/2
1086 A. M.	100	1272 P. M.	129 1/2
1087 A. M.	100	1273 P. M.	129 1/2
1088 A. M.	100	1274 P. M.	129 1/2
1089 A. M.	100	1275 P. M.	129 1/2
1090 A. M.	100	1276 P. M.	129 1/2
1091 A. M.	100	1277 P. M.	129 1/2
1092 A. M.	100	1278 P. M.	129 1/2
1093 A. M.	100	1279 P. M.	129 1/2
1094 A. M.	100	1280 P. M.	129 1/2
1095 A. M.	100	1281 P. M.	129 1/2
1096 A. M.	100	1282 P. M.	129 1/2
1097 A. M.	100	1283 P. M.	129 1/2
1098 A. M.	100	1284 P. M.	129 1/2
1099 A. M.	100	1285 P. M.	129 1/2
1100 A. M.	100	1286 P. M.	129 1/2
1101 A. M.	100	1287 P. M.	129 1/2
1102 A. M.	100	1288 P. M.	129 1/2
1103 A. M.	100	1289 P. M.	129 1/2
1104 A. M.	100	1290 P. M.	129 1/2
1105 A. M.	100	1291 P. M.	129 1/2
1106 A. M.	100	1292 P. M.	129 1/2
1107 A. M.	100	1293 P. M.	129 1/2
1108 A. M.	100	1294 P. M.	129 1/2
1109 A. M.	100	1295 P. M.	129 1/2
1110 A. M.	100	1296 P. M.	129 1/2
1111 A. M.	100	1297 P. M.	129 1/2
1112 A. M.	100	1298 P. M.	129 1/2
1113 A. M.	100	1299 P. M.	129 1/2
1114 A. M.	100	1300 P. M.	129 1/2
1115 A. M.	100	1301 P. M.	129 1/2
1116 A. M.	100	1302 P. M.	129 1/2
1117 A. M.	100	1303 P. M.	129 1/2
1118 A. M.	100	1304 P. M.	129 1/2
1119 A. M.	100	1305 P. M.	129 1/2
1120 A. M.	100	1306 P. M.	129 1/2
1121 A. M.	100	1307 P. M.	129 1/2
1122 A. M.	100	1308 P. M.	129 1/2
1123 A. M.	100	1309 P. M.	129 1/2
1124 A. M.	100	1310 P. M.	129 1/2
1125 A. M.	100	1311 P. M.	129 1/2
1126 A. M.	100	1312 P. M.	129 1/2
1127 A. M.	100	1313 P. M.	129 1/2
1128 A. M.	100	1314 P. M.	129 1/2
1129 A. M.	100	1315 P. M.	129 1/2
1130 A. M.	100	1316 P. M.	129 1/2
1131 A. M.	100	1317 P. M.	129 1/2
1132 A. M.	100	1318 P. M.	129 1/2
1133 A. M.	100	1319 P. M.	129 1/2
1134 A. M.	100	1320 P. M.	129 1/2
1135 A. M.	100	1321 P. M.	129 1/2
1136 A. M.	100	1322 P. M.	129 1/2
1137 A. M.	100	1323 P. M.	129 1/2
1138 A. M.	100	1324 P. M.	129 1/2
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1140 A. M.	100	1326 P. M.	129 1/2
1141 A. M.	100	1327 P. M.	129 1/2
1142 A. M.	100	1328 P. M.	129 1/2
1143 A. M.	100	1329 P. M.	129 1/2
1144 A. M.	100	1330 P. M.	129 1/2
1145 A. M.	100	1331 P. M.	129 1/2
1146 A. M.	100	1332 P. M.	129 1/2
1147 A. M.	100	1333 P. M.	129 1/2
1148 A. M.	100	1334 P. M.	129 1/2
1149 A. M.	100	1335 P. M.	129 1/2
1150 A. M.	100	1336 P. M.	129 1/2
1151 A. M.	100	1337 P. M.	129 1/2
1152 A. M.	100	1338 P. M.	129 1/2
1153 A. M.	100	1339 P. M.	129 1/2
1154 A. M.	100	1340 P. M.	129 1/2
1155 A. M.	100	1341 P. M.	129 1/2
1156 A. M.	100	1342 P. M.	129 1/2
1157 A. M.	100	1343 P. M.	129 1/2
1158 A. M.	100	1344 P. M.	129 1/2
1159 A. M.	100	1345 P. M.	129 1/2
1160 A. M.	100	1346 P. M.	129 1/2
1161 A. M.	100	1347 P. M.	129 1/2
1162 A. M.	100	1348 P. M.	129 1/2
1163 A. M.	100	1349 P. M.	129 1/2
1164 A. M.	100	1350 P. M.	129 1/2
1165 A. M.	100	1351 P. M.	129 1/2
1166 A. M.	100	1352 P. M.	129 1/2
1167 A. M.	100	1353 P. M.	129 1/2
1168 A. M.	100	1354 P. M.	129 1/2
1169 A. M.	100	1355 P. M.	129 1/2
1170 A. M.	100	1356 P. M.	129 1/2
1171 A. M.	100	1357 P. M.	129 1/2
1172 A. M.	100	1358 P. M.	129 1/2
1173 A. M.	100	1359 P. M.	129 1/2
1174 A. M.	100	1360 P. M.	129 1/2
1175 A. M.	100	1361 P. M.	129 1/2
1176 A. M.	100	1362 P. M.	129 1/2
1177 A. M.	100	1363 P. M.	129 1/2
1178 A. M.	100	1364 P. M.	129 1/2
1179 A. M.	100	1365 P. M.	129 1/2
1180 A. M.	100	1366 P. M.	129 1/2
1181 A. M.	100	1367 P. M.	129 1/2
1182 A. M.	100	1368 P. M.	129 1/2
1183 A. M.	100	1369 P. M.	129 1/2
1184 A. M.	100	1370 P. M.	129 1/2
1185 A. M.	100	1371 P. M.	129 1/2
1186 A. M.	100	1372 P. M.	129 1/2
1187 A. M.	100	1373 P. M.	129 1/2
1188 A. M.	100	1374 P. M.	129 1/2
1189 A. M.	100	1375 P. M.	129 1/2
1190 A. M.	100	1376 P. M.	129 1/2
1191 A. M.	100	1377 P. M.	129 1/2
1192 A. M.	100	1378 P. M.	129 1/2
1193 A. M.	100	1379 P. M.	129 1/2
1194 A. M.	100	1380 P. M.	129 1/2
1195 A. M.	100	1381 P. M.	129 1/2
1196 A. M.	100	1382 P. M.	129 1/2
1197 A. M.	100	1383 P. M.	129 1/2
1198 A. M.	100	1384 P. M.	129 1/2
1199 A. M.	100	1385 P. M.	129 1/2
1200 A. M.	100	1386 P. M.	129 1/2
1201 A. M.	100	1387 P. M.	129 1/2
1202 A. M.	100	1388 P. M.	129 1/2
1203 A. M.	100	1389 P. M.	129 1/2
1204 A. M.	100	1390 P. M.	129 1/2
1205 A. M.	100	1391 P. M.	129 1/2
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1207 A. M.	100	1393 P. M.	129 1/2
1208 A. M.	100	1394 P. M.	129 1/2
1209 A. M.	100	1395 P. M.	129 1/2
1210 A. M.	100	1396 P. M.	129 1/2
1211 A. M.	100	1397 P. M.	129 1/2
1212 A. M.	100	1398 P. M.	129 1/2
1213 A. M.	100	1399 P. M.	129 1/2
1214 A. M.	100	1400 P. M.	129 1/2

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.
Was not so active as usual, prices declining from the figures of Friday and Saturday last. In the afternoon, however, the market was stronger, particularly in New York Central, Lake Shore and the Northwestern stocks, the latter being exceptionally strong. Lake Shore rose to 80 on a rumor that Commodore Vanderbilt had been invited to take charge of the road. The ease in the money market was attributed to the recent presence of several large operators from Boston, who had been here to have bought from them for millions of government bonds. The market was very easy at seven per cent on call to the close, and before three o'clock capital could be had at six per cent on governments.

THE OFFICIAL GOLD EXCHANGE.
Started by the regular Stock Board and the National Stock Exchange, seem to have "played out." In the expression of the street, since the resumption of business in the Gold Room, sales of gold in the National Exchange yesterday only amounted to \$50,000.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.
Is expected to present a report of its condition in court to-day. It is still in the hands of the receiver, and the whole character of the establishment was completely changed yesterday in examining the statements of dealers and balancing the books. The officers report that the firm is perfectly solvent and will proceed at once to settle all its accounts, although the condition of the firm is represented quite differently by the other side.

A PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.
Filed against the bank, charging it with having made a preference transfer of over \$1,000,000 to Lockwood & Co. The petition was presented to Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, by Messrs. Ernst Otten and Edward G. Taage, praying that the New York Gold Exchange Bank may be declared bankrupt. The petitioners allege in support of the prayer of their petition that on the 23d of September they deposited in the Gold Exchange Bank \$45,000 in currency and \$25,000 in gold, and on the 24th of the same month the bank withdrew \$2,500,000 of gold, of this amount they withdrew \$45,000 in currency and \$33,952 in gold, leaving in the hands of the bank \$11,700 in currency and \$2,366 in gold, and on the 25th of September they demanded this balance, which the bank neglected or refused to pay them. They further state that the bank, being bankrupt and insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, did make the undermentioned persons, creditors of the bank, a view of giving them a preference, or by such disposition or transfer of their property, to hinder and obstruct the operation of the bankruptcy act, and to defraud the petitioners. On the 27th of September a payment or transfer of \$145,000 to Drexel, Winthrop & Co.; to David Spahr, \$2,000; to Hodgkin, Randall & Hobson, \$103,070; to the 28th September \$4,500 in gold to Bowles Brothers; to David Spahr \$1,025. On the 27th and 28th September, as petitioners are informed and believe, a sum exceeding \$1,000,000 to Lockwood & Co., and on the same dates large payments or transfers to Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., and divers other persons, managers and directors of said bank. On these statements, which are sworn to by the petitioners, they claim that the court should decree the bank to be bankrupt and cause an equitable distribution of their property and effects to be made to their creditors. This is, however, only one side of the matter. The case is returnable before Judge Blatchford on the 9th inst., when the Gold Exchange Bank will be called upon in open court to show cause why it should not be declared bankrupt. Mr. James K. Hill, 44 Wall Street, appears as attorney for the petitioners.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE BANK.
Was also presented in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Cardozo, by Robert Baile vs. the New York Gold Exchange Bank and others, alleging the present state of the bank and its failure to fulfill its obligations to plaintiff among other brokers, the danger of loss to the plaintiff from its action and its insolvency, and praying for a receiver. Judge Cardozo refused to appoint any receiver other than the one already appointed, but after some discussion named Mr. Brown as receiver in the suit, as he had been previously appointed.

A SUIT AGAINST FISK, GOULD & CO.
For \$2,500,000